

ON NEWPORT'S BEAUTY LIST

SOME OF THE TWENTY-FIVE WHO ARE TO POSE FOR CHARITY.

Miss Mildred Sherman One of Them—Society at Summer Homes—Southern Belles in New York—Visitors at Newport—Figures in the Social World.

Miss Mildred Sherman has just been selected as one of those to pose in the beauty tableaux which will be given at Newport for a charitable purpose. Miss Jean Wallace, who with Prince Troubetzkoy and Henry Claws, Jr., is to organize the performance, has said that the pictures will be posed by the twenty-five most beautiful women in the Rhode Island pleasure city.

It was not intended that any names should be announced until the complete list had been selected, but interest in the affair became too great for it to be possible to suppress any longer the names of those who had consented to appear.

In addition to Miss Mildred Sherman those already selected are Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Robert Goetz, Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Charles de Looney Oelrichs, Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt and Miss Edith Deacon. The entertainment will take place on August 22 and the profits will go to the Italian Children's Home in New York.

Miss Mildred Sherman is the sister of Miss Irene Sherman, who is to be married in September to Lawrence Gillespie of this city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman. The mother of the Misses Sherman was Miss Sophia Carter Brown of the Rhode Island family of that name. The Sherman town house is at 835 Fifth avenue. Miss Mildred Sherman is to be the maid of honor at the wedding of her sister.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman is a frequent visitor at Newport, where her family has many connections. She has not taken a house there this season, although



Photo by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MISS ANNE THOMPSON.



Photo by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MISS MILDRED SHERMAN.

she has been in the habit of renting a villa there for a month every season. This summer she is at her country home, Ridgely, in White Plains.

Mrs. Harriman was Miss Grace Carver and was, like the Marquise de Charette, one of the beautiful Southern women who in recent years have come to New York to live. Mrs. Harriman has lived in her New York home for several years. She keeps her house in White Plains open until December and after a short stay at the Plaza spends a few months at her house in Aiken, S. C. Her house in Westchester is one of the centers of gaiety in the county. She is the mother of three young sons.

Mrs. Harriman's brother, Frank O. Carver, married Miss Irene King of Albany and Ridgely, whose other sisters are Mrs. Oliver Peck and Mrs. Jaffray. Mr. and Mrs. Carver are living in the King homestead at Ridgely the summer. Mr. Harriman's brother, J. Borden Harriman, has a country place at Mount Kisco, which is only a short distance from White Plains.

Marquise de Charette, who was Miss Suzanne Heering, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Heering of New York and Kentucky, until she was married to the Marquis d'Arville de Charette in November 1904 at St. Patrick's Cathedral, comes of a line of Kentucky families. Her mother, Mrs. Merriweather of Shelbyville, was noted for physical loveliness. Mrs. Heering has returned to Kentucky and is interested in the breeding of horses.

Miss Eleanor G. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waltron P. Brown of 32 East Thirty-fifth street. Mrs. Brown was Miss Isabelle M. Wright, Miss Brown, who made her debut in society last winter, was one of the most popular of the younger members of society. Her parents are at their country place, Branta Lodge, Shrewsbury, N. J. Miss Brown has been among the visitors to Bar Harbor and Newport.

Miss Anne Thomson of Philadelphia lives at the Thomson place, Cokerhill, Merion Station, Pa. She sailed in March for a brief stay in Europe and is expected back in time to be at Bar Harbor for August. Miss Thomson is a daughter of the late Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad. She makes her home with Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, her brothers.



Photo by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN.



Photo by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MISS ELEANOR G. BROWN.



Photo by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

MARQUISE DE CHARETTE.

GAINS MADE FOR SUFFRAGE

ENGLISH WOMEN BELIEVE THE BALLOT IS NEARER.

Even the Defeat in Parliament Evidence of Their Progress More Popular Respect Shown to Their Cause—Incessant Activity of the Leaders.

LONDON, July 21. The campaign for the enfranchisement of women is about to start again and the suffragettes are to harass a Government which has once more disappointed and defeated them. For three months there has been a lull, but now the case of the women against the Government is to be taken up again and Great Britain awaits developments.

For many days posters, banners and handbills have been scattered over London almost as lavishly as at general election time. The suffragettes find suffragists have in this fashion endeavored to call attention to the fact that the great conciliation bill has been before the House of Commons for discussion. The anti-suffragists have done their best to influence people also.

When they found that about six hundred men were to be employed to carry sandbags for the suffragettes they promptly secured the Embankment and the parks and secured the services of as many unemployed as they could to bear rival posters through the streets. As a consequence the novel sight has been afforded around Parliament and in the West End of one side of a street occupied by a procession of object looking men carrying sandbags for the suffragettes and the other side by a procession of object looking men carrying sandbags for the anti-suffragists.

At the Victoria Square meeting, when women of all positions stood on the base of the Nelson monument and pleaded with the heads of listening to demand the vote, the anti-suffragists, wedged their way through the speakers and called their own meeting. At the subsequent Victoria Square meeting, at the Queen's Hall, the suffragettes made the scene a scene of confusion. The latest suffragette, who is known as the "Great Conciliator," has been known in an effort was made to satisfy the different factions in the House of Commons.

It proposed to give the parliamentary franchise to those women who have a property qualification and already exercise the right to vote at municipal elections. Had the bill become law it would have given the vote to over a million women.

Very few of the suffragists banked much on the fate of the bill. They appreciated the efforts of the conciliation committee headed by Lord Lytton, who had endeavored to reconcile all parties, but they realized that different phases of the measure would be made the excuse for not voting for it by certain members who were pledged to support the suffrage cause and who were eager to avoid doing so. Naturally the bill was killed and apparently things were left about where they were forty years ago when the first suffrage bill was offered in Parliament.

Yet in spite of the summary disposal of this latest measure the suffrage movement has gained and is gaining ground even with parliamentarians and its adherents know this. Never before has a franchise bill in England had two whole days given to it for discussion and debate. This was the first time a Government of Great Britain had provided facilities for its treatment.

As to how far this improvement is due to the efforts of the suffragettes opinion is strongly divided. According to many they have alienated numerous indifferent persons and antagonized those who might have been convinced of the expediency of the franchise for women. Others believe that their methods have succeeded in stirring up the whole country to at least thought and discussion on the question, so that it has become a vital issue of the political situation.

Certain it is that in the five years the suffragettes have been in existence and fighting the Government suffrage societies have sprung up all over the country; women have consolidated more than ever before and meetings, delegations and processions are frequent. In London alone an average of 300 meetings a week are held. Actresses, writers, painters, textile workers, factory laborers, doctors, nurses, all have their own leagues and endeavor to work for the cause. Three of the greatest political processions ever seen in England have been organized by women; mass meetings far larger than any that men have held have been assembled by women in Hyde Park; money pours into the coffers of the societies and women have pledged themselves by thousands to give their time, wealth and services to help their cause.

The procession just before the conciliation bill came up was the most beautiful and interesting yet seen. Ten thousand women from every walk in life marched through the crowded streets under the banners of different societies. Women in silk and workers in cotton dresses, old tottering women and rosy cheeked girls, students in caps and gown and factory women with sunbaked faces, all walked from the Embankment to Albert Hall, a long three miles, with undimmed heads and glowing eyes.

The difference in the complexion of the procession showed more than anything else what real progress has been made. Once was all the ribaldry and mockery of two years ago. The crowds plainly demonstrated their enthusiasm and respect for the marching women. The cause was recognized.

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage has gained in numbers and funds also. This day has passed when men hesitated to join this society to help women. Some of the leading writers and professional men in the country are members. It is all these things which make the leaders of the movement take heart and stir them to renewed efforts. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Despard are always exhorting, speaking, planning strategic moves or leading delegations to the Prime Minister or the House. Mrs. Fawcett, the leader of the non-militant, works unceasingly at meetings. Mrs. Christabel Pankhurst and her two sisters, Mrs. Bethell Lawrence and Mrs. Drummond, Mary Gawthorpe, the organizer of women workers in the North, Anne Kenney, the factory girl, all represent the younger element who are losing their youthful freshness but not their spirits in this struggle.

One night they speak in layers, the next night in London. One after another they are haranguing factory girls in Glasgow, the next day addressing a meeting in Hyde Park. Lady Constance Lytton, Miss Wallace and the hundreds of other women who have gone to prison and suffered all manner of indignities for the cause have never flagged in their zeal and are prepared to obey whatever call is given them in the future. Then there are the actresses who organize entertainments, bazaar, dances to raise money for the cause. Ellen Terry, who is ever ready to sway, Decima and Eva Moore, who are the head and shoulders of the section, Gertrude Elliott, who is never too busy to help.

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A SCHOONER LOAD OF LATHS.

More Than a Million and a Half of Them Stowed Below and on Deck.

Lately leaving New York, a steamer bound for London, was loaded with laths, not the largest schooner afloat, but big enough to bring 1,000,000 laths. Half stowed below, and above hatches a second load of laths, long ten or twelve feet, were piled.

You may think that big deckload would make her cranky, but they say she doesn't, not the way they load her, they put all the green laths below. A man can pick up a bundle of dry laths and handle it easily, but a bundle of green laths is something quite different. So they stow the green laths below and the dry laths on deck, and so loaded, even with a deckload rising ten feet or more, she stood up very nicely.

A Legal Wonder.

From Case and Comment.

There was a prosecuting attorney in Texas whose methods were so dramatic and uniformly successful that he not only became the terror of evildoers, but an object of admiration, especially among the negroes.

Upon retirement from office he was at once much sought after by those charged with crime. The first two cases which he defended resulted in conviction, much to his chagrin. An old negro who had watched his prosecution in admiring wonder and looked on with equal interest when he defended resulted in conviction, much to his chagrin. An old negro who had watched his prosecution in admiring wonder and looked on with equal interest when he defended resulted in conviction, much to his chagrin.

PERISHABLE EVIDENCE.

Proved Too Tempting for a Jury and a Defendant.

In its zeal to absorb all the facts in the case a jury in the District Court at Salt Lake City not only nullified its own verdict of guilty but made it impossible for the prosecution to make out a case before another jury.

A druggist was on trial for selling liquor without a license. While deliberating, says Case and Comment, the jury sent for the exhibit, a flask of whiskey. When it was returned to the court room Judge Lewis noticed that it was empty.

He reprimanded and dismissed the jury and notified the defense that a motion for a new trial would be granted. The motion was made and the State will have to dismiss the case for lack of its chief evidence.

On the same day at Atlantic City, N. J., police officers were forced to withdraw a charge of larceny after they discovered the prisoner had eaten the evidence.

The patrolman claimed that he caught the accused stealing pie out of a baker on the doorstep of a Chelsea cottage, but on the way to the station house the prisoner calmly ate the pie and left no visible signs of the theft. Lacking evidence, recorder Keller offered to show the man to go if he would leave the city, and the proposition was gratefully accepted.

PELLAGRA CAUSED BY SAND?!

Recent Investigations Said to Prove the Malice Theory Erroneous.

One great result of the investigation which Dr. Sanborn has been conducting of pellagra in Italy, says the *Post-Dispatch*, is the overturning of the maize theory which for over a century has hampered a proper investigation of the disease.

The entirely repudiated maize theory. Pellagra is not due to the eating of Indian corn, either sound or damaged. He has ascertained, in the most definite manner that the other endemic diseases, pellagra has its own peculiar geographical and topographical distribution.

In each one of the affected provinces the disease presents special "stations" or "endemic foci" characterized everywhere by the same topographical and ecological conditions. These "stations" have remained the same for at least a century.

According to Dr. Sanborn pellagra is linked to the running stream just as malaria is linked to the swamp. He has shown that the sanitary conditions explain the epidemiology of pellagra just as the mosquito (Anopheles) explains that of malaria. Already last winter before leaving England he had suggested the Simulium as the probable carrier of the pellagra infection. Now after a careful survey of the pellagra districts of Italy he states that he has been able to establish quite conclusively the truth of his surmise.

WOMEN WORKERS IN GERMANY.

Statistics Show Increased Feminine Competition With Men.

BERLIN July 18. Those who feel an 1897 over the growing competition by women with men in the world's labor market may find grounds for their fears by examining the German official labor statistics which have just been published by the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. Some of the striking facts pointed out are the following:

In 1907 the number of male workers in Germany showed an increase over the previous year of 2.20 per cent; the female workers an increase of 7.38 per cent.

In 1908 the male workers decreased by 16 per cent; the female increased by 3.87 per cent.

In 1909 male workers decreased by 1.62 per cent; the female again increased by 4.23 per cent.

In the first semester of 1910 male workers increased by 4.24 per cent and female by 6.54 per cent.

It will be seen that in Germany's trade revival the woman has relatively benefited by over 50 per cent more than the man.

Both the demand for and the supply of female labor, the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* points out, have risen greatly of late, and the supply remains far below the demand, notwithstanding the fact that the number of women registered at labor exchanges or seeking work has increased this year by 13.5 per cent.

The German hausfrau may find it difficult to believe it, yet statistics show that there is a free and open race in the number of hired girls, housekeepers and "mothers' helps" waiting employment. Textile trades apparently have far less attraction for women applicants this year, offers having declined from the proportional figure of 108.03 last year to 85.84.

Women's economic progress in Germany is further illustrated by the half yearly university statistics. The German universities are attended by 3,796 women students, of whom 2,110 are fully matriculated. Since the winter semester of 1904-05, when women were first admitted to universities in Prussia, their numbers have risen by 30 per cent, each year.

The greatest number of women studying at a single university is 626, in Berlin. Just about half of all German women students choose philosophy, philology or history, less than a quarter go in for medicine, and the rest is made up of women mathematics, law and theology.

A curious modern feature, at least in Germany, is a little group of fifty-six girls who want to graduate in dentistry.

Russia contributes the largest contingent of women students of non-German nationality at German universities, they number 151, and the United States comes next with forty-six.